WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1858.

THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

well have the reputation of abiding steadfastly

by the original Senate bill as not. Doubtless

Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Bigler, and a majority of the Lecomptonites in both Houses, would

welcome a compromise, if it could glide easily

through Congress. But there is the difficulty.

The Anti-Lecompton Democrats, including the four who voted for the Conference Committee,

nsist upon a submission of the Lecompton Con

stitution to the people of Kansas, for stification or rejection. The Fire Esters, on the other hand, stand ready to bolt at once, if the Senate

bill is amended in this fashion to suit the Con

science Democrats. The Lecompton Americans

toc-five in number-will vote against any

such bill, rendering its passage exceedingly

doubtful. If the Committee were, through the

lukewarmness of Mr. English, to consent to s

slight modification of the Senate bill, a mere

matter of words, intended as an excuse for

treachery upon the part of three or four Anti-

Lecompton Democrats, still the passage of the

measure would be involved in great doubt.

Three or four of the most radical of the Fire-

Eaters declare that they will not sustain any

amendment of the Senate bill, and the Lecomp-

ton Americans cannot be reckoned on to sup

port the amended bill, to please an Administra

tion which they oppose. This is the predica

ment in which the Administration finds itself

and we think, sad as it is, nobody will expend

any sympathy upon it. We trust it will be

forced to try Lecompton pure and simple, or

ago presented, and let Mr. Buchanan fall or tri-

Mr. English, at the time of the present wri

ting, remains firm against any compromise

which falls short of a reference of Lecompto

to the people of Kansas. He consents to no

juggle of words, but demands the reality. Let

him stand firm, and the country will honor him ;

let him quail in his pesition of responsibility

and dishonor must attach itself to his reputa

tion. But we will not for a moment doubt his

The House having repeatedly, and in the

most solemn manner, committed itself to the

great principles of the Crittenden amendment

it cannot retreat. No man of the Anti-Lecomp

ton ranks can now desert without the rain of

injustice of forcing a Constitution upon Kan

P. S .- We learn, as we go to press, that Mr

English has caved in to the Administration,

and a compromise has been agreed upon by

the Hous was a few hours since ; but there is

a rumor now, that after agreeing upon the

terms of the compromise, the Lecompton wing

are halting, because of the obstinacy of certain

Southern members, who refuse to vote for any

modification of the Senate bill. It is under

stood that the bill does not refer the Lecompton

Constitution to the people, but refers a land or.

dinance or grant to them. If they refuse the

grant, they remain out of the Union till the

next census is taken, and they have a sufficient

ratio of population. Then they must come in,

if at all, under Lecompton, and are bribed and

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS

In the House, the police bill was laid

In the Senate, the deficiency bill was take

the table by a heavy majority; after which, the

House resolved itself into Committee of the

Whole upon the Military Academy bill. Mr.

Shaw, of North Carolina, proceeded to deliver

PASSPORTS FOR COLORED MEN.

General Cass has a very poor memory, or

facts to the public. We publish in another

column a letter of the honorable Secretary of

State to Senator Wilson, refusing a passport for

a colored applicant, and stating that the refusal

but that it had been the uniform practice of the

Department to refuse them to colored men.

This seems to be untrue. The Boston Daily

" Passports have been granted to persons of

color by the Department of State and by our Ministers at the Court of St. James. In 1834,

is one item for Mr. Cass's consideration.

"In 1836, a passport was granted by Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, to Rev. Mr. Williams, of New Jersey, a colored man, in which the Department requests 'all whom it may concern to permit safely and freely to pass Rev. Peter Williams, a citizen of the United States, and, in case of need, to give him all lawful aid and protection.' This is item number two for the refreshing of Mr. Cass's official memory.

"In 1849, Mr. William Wells Brown, a colored citizen of Massachusetts, 'received from the Minister at the Court of St. James, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, through the Secretary of Legation.

fied not to issue any more such passports to colored citizens of the United States. This

Bee BAVR :

was not based upon the Dred Scott decision

ckless when he makes statements of alleged

a vigorous pro-Lecompton speech.

threatened to do so by Mr. English's bill.

up, discussed, and amended.

sas which they detest.

reputation and character, for no one of these

umph upon it.

nothing, in the House. This is the issue long

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

The Pacific railroad bill was the order of the day, and, after being briefly considered, was postponed, with the view of allowing several Senators an apportunity to mature their proposed amendments to the pending

Mr. Green then called up the message received from the House of Representatives, announcing its adherence to the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union according to the terms and conditions popularly known as the "Crittenden amendment." Mr. G. moved that the Senate insist on its original bill, and

ask for a committee of conference.

Mr. Simmons desired to know whether the two motions were not divisible, as it might happen that a Senator who was in favor of the

Mr. Pugh doubted whether it was parliament ary or proper for the Senate to insist after House had adhered.

Mr. Green thought the procedure was legiti-mate and could be sustained by undoubted

Mr. Hunter did not consider the two motion divisible, and deemed them both appropriate under the circumstances. The House, not withstanding its recent vote, might yet decide to recede from its adherence.

Mr. Mason defended the propriety of Mr. Green's motion. He admitted its effect would be to leave the fate of the bill entirely in the hands of the House. That body, by its vote. had certainly given a significant, if not ominous, indication of its determination in the premises; but he was willing to approach the extremest verge of concession, with the view of allowing it an opportunity to reconsider its decision, or to take the responsibility of defeating the Senate bill, whatever might be its consequences.

Mr. Stuart thought the double motion of Mr. Green was divisible, if a single Senator desired

its division. The proposition to insist, in the face of an adherence on the part of the House, seemed to him hardly respectful to the latter as it was to be presumed that its determination

had been deliberately taken.

Mr. Bayard thought the motion of Mr. Gree was right and proper. It offered to the House of Representatives an opportunity to confer with the Senate, and, in case it should be rejected; would only serve to place the House still more in the wrong than it had already placed itself by its precipitate decision to ad-

Mr. Brown thought the motion in no wise disrespectful to the House. In point of strict punctilio, it was perhaps hardly respectful to its own dignity for the Senate to make this offer; but a concession which he would be un-willing to make personally, he felt called to make in his public and official capacity, with the view of reaching such a solution of the Kansas question as promised peace to

Mr. Douglas thought that the pending pro osition was too narrow a one to justify p tracted debate, and hoped a vote might now taken on the motion of Mr. Green.

The propriety of this view seeming to

generally acquiesced in, the question was then put, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 30, nays 24. So the Senate resolved to insist, and ask the House of Representatives for a com mittee of conference, with a view of reconciling the disagreeing votes of the two bodies. The President pro tem [Mr. Fitzpatrick] appointed as the committee on the part of the Mesers. Green, Hunter, and Seward.

Mr. Wilson next offered a substitute for th bill authorizing the construction of a magnetic telegraph from Fort Leavenworth to Utah Territory, with the view of expediting communica tion between the Government and the army now under the command of Brigadier Genera Johnston. The bill proposed to appropriate five hundred thousand dollars for this purpose

under certain restrictions and guarantees.

The proposition was defended by Messrs. Wilson, Broderick, Doolittle, Douglas, Pugh and Cameron, and was opposed by Messrs. Biggs, Iverson, Hunter, Fessenden, Johnson of Arkansas, and Male, when, on motion of M Iverson, (with the view of raising a test ques tion on the passage of the bill,) the fur consideration of the subject was postsoned till the first of December next-year 28, nays 17.

Mr. Caruthers of Missouri, who has detained by illness since the beginning of the session, appeared and was qualified. The bill was debated at great length in Committee of the Whole, and several amendments were pro-posed, but no action was taken thereon. The Kansas bill was received from the Senate, with a request for a committee of conference on the sagreement between the two branches, and to be disposed of at one o'clock to-day.

message from the President, transmitting petition of citizens of Carson Valley to be set off from Utah as a separate Territory, was referred to the Committee on Territories. The til House adjourned shortly after four o'clock.

For the Congressional proceedings of Wednes day, April 14, see fisst page.

Thursday, April 15, 1858.

After the usual morning business, the spe cial order of the day was taken up and discussed, being the Pacific railroad bill. Mr. Polk, in an instructive and elaborate speech, presented the topographical, barometrical, and statistical details which he thought commended the central route, running near the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude, as combibing advantages over any other that could be found. He was heartily in favor of this great enterprise, and the people of the West, as well as of California, might almost be said to demand

inception and completion.

Mr. Mason thought the proposition was one which might well create misgivings in the breast of the most speculative and inconsiderate. It involved the initiation of a new economical policy on the part of the Government, and was, hesides, based on considerations which were hesides, based on considerations which were hesides. Railroads runupshot of this great undertaking? The attempt to effect it according to the terms of the pending bill would speedily result in the bankruptcy of the contractors, and then it would be urged that Congress, having begun the work, was morally committed to see it completed; and Congress, after having completed it, would next be held bound to defray the expense of working it. Under such a system, we should have a Govern ment not only of overshadowing public patronage, but also one of public plunder and peculation. He could aid by his vote in the inauguration of no policy so ruinous and demoralizing.

A brief colloquy here ensued between Mr.

Gwin and Mr. Mason, the former of whom desired to ask the latter if he was in favor of any

sired to ask the latter if he was in favor of any that sort as evidence that Congress did not intended to such or was he prepared to see Caller to suthorize any railroad to California. ifornis sundered from the Union, in case of war with any great maritime Power? Or would be drive California, even now, to consider the advantages of a separation from the Atlantic States? Mr. Mason, in reply, stated that he was in favor only of such a Pacific railroad as might be built and worked by private capital. He had too much confidence in the ability of California to defend herself, to fear her conquest by any maritime Power; but, if called to choose between her voluntary withdrawal from the Union or the adoption of an economical system which would inevitably result in transforming the whole theory and working of our Govern

ment, he should be compelled to elect the former alternative as the lesser evil.

Mr. Hale stated that he was in favor of hav ing a Pacific railroad on some fine day-the Fourth of July, for instance-but, as such money, he was constrained to think that the present and prospective condition of the Treas-ury deserved to be taken into any calculation which might be had relative to the immediate feasibility of the enterprise. The Government had just issued twenty millions in Treasury notes, and he learned Congress would soon be asked by the Secretary of the Treasury to grant him twenty or thirty millions more. At this rate, where were the hundred millions to come from, which, at the lowest estimate, would be necessary to accomplish the work? It was sta

tel, moreover, on what was generally believed to be undoubted authority, that, so soon as the

President should have succeeded in ridding himself of the pending Kansas difficulty, he would make a demonstration in favor of buying

Cuba from Spain. Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, in a recent speech, had advocated this policy; and whenever that Senstor spoke he (Mr. Hale) always listened to him [Mr. Slidell] as though Tuesday, April 13, 1858. Mr. Buchanan himself were addressing the San-ate. If, then, Cuba was to be bought at the old price of two hundred millions of dollars, it-well behooved the friends of both measures he construction of a Pacific railroad and the construction of a Pacific railroad and the
a quisition of the Queen of the Antilles—to determine which of the two they would take first,
as it seemed hardly likely that the Government
could stand the weight of both of them at once.

Mr. Polk said, that for himself he would prefer to build the railroad now, and purchase

Cubs afterwards.

An additional amendment to an amendme by Mr. Polk was then presented by Mr. Doolit tle, when, at the request of Mr. Johnson, of Ar-kansas, the further consideration of the subject

was postponed.

After refusing to adjourn till Mondry next the Senate proceeded to take up such among the bills on the private calendar as were allow-ed to pass unchallenged.

HOUSE. During the morning hour the committees were called for, reports and a number of bills were introduced. Mr. J. Cochrane, of New York, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the river and harbor bill, making appropriation in the aggregate to nearly a million amounting in the aggregate to nearly a million and a half of dollars, chiefly for the preserva tion and repair of works already completed or commenced. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, re ported from the minority a substitute for the bill, making more liberal appropriations. Mr. Cochrane moved to make the subject a special order; but, objection being made, the bill went to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Cochrane also reported a bill for the codification of the existing revenue laws; which was made the special order for the second Wednesday in May.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved to take up the bill for the admission of Minnesota as a State of the Union, with a view to put the same

upon its passage; but Mr. Goode, of Virginia, urged the importance of considering the bill to establish an auxiliary guard in this city, upon which debate was to close that day; and, on hi motion, by a vote of yeas 117, nays 69, the House went into Committee for that purpose. The police bill was then discussed until about half past four o'clock, when the House ad-

During the day, the Speaker appointed Mr English of Indiana, Mr. Stephens of Georgia, and Mr. Howard of Michigan, the committee of conference, on the part of the House, on the

Friday, April 16, 1858. SENATE.

After the usual morning business, the privat ndar was taken up, and, as it was the first day during the present session that the Senate has found it convenient to appropriate to the pressing claims of individuals, we are pleased to pressing claims of individuals, we are pleased to say that it made considerable progress in dispo-sing of the cases which had accumulated on the docket. In further earnest of its disposition to work industriously, in view of the contemplated adjournment of Congress on the 7th of June, the Senate determined to sit to-day, instead of adjourning to Monday next.

The day was also devoted to private bills, se eral of which were disposed of. The House refused by a decided vote to adjourn over until Monday.

Saturday, April 17, 1858. SENATE.

The Deficiency Bill .- Mr. Hunter moved the the Senate now proceed to the consideration the bill from the House of Representatives supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1858. Mr. Gwin hoped that motion would not agreed to, as he desired to have the Pacific rail-road bill disposed of before the appropriation

bill was taken up.

Mr. Fessenden said he was averse to taking resolution a day or two since had not yet been received. He might desire to propose certain amendments to the bill; but, until that information should be sent in, he did not know how to

Mr. Hunter replied that the bill had better l taken up, and that information would probable are frumpul said that the bill had only been printed and laid upon the tables of Senators there of Missouri, who has been illness since the beginning of the sared and was qualified. The bill sity there was for action upon it, but he hoped an auxiliary guard in this city

matter a little.

Mr. Hunter reminded the Senate that a day had been fixed for the adjournment of the ses sion, and it would be impossible to get through He thought the appropriation bills should have priority over all other business.

After some further debate-Mr. Benjamin remarked that it must be man ifest that much time was being wasted, and suggested that the bill should be postponed until half past twelve o'clock on Monday next, which would afford some time to look at the items, and probably facilitate its consideration.

Mr. Hunter said he would agree to the adoption of the control tion of that course, if by a general understanding the bill could be taken up then.

The question being taken, the bill was made a special order for half past twelve o'clock next Monday. Monday.

Mr. Hale gave notice that he had an amendment which he intended to propose to the bill, and asked leave to state the nature of it. It

was to add the following as a new section to "Sec. - And be it further enacted, That no contract shall hereafter be made by any officer or agent of the Government, except under

law authorizing the same, or under an appro-priation adequate to its fulfilment."

The reason for offering this amendment was that by the sixth section of the act of May

egions were the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the President of the United States to contract for the transportation of the mails, troops, seamen, munitions of war, army and navy supplies, and all other Govern-ment service, by railroad, from the Missouri river to San Francisco, in the State of Califor-

Mr. Benjamin alluded to the present exhaust ed condition of the Treasury, the small receipt of revenue, and the expenses incident to of revenue, and the expenses incident to the war with Utah, as so many reasons why the bill could not be passed during the present session of Congress, and he therefore moved to postpone its further consideration until the first Monday in December next.

Mr. Gwin said he should regard a vote of Mr. Johnson, of Arkaneas, thought that, within the few weeks remaining of the session, there would not be time to mature this bill and he was therefore in favor of its postpone ment. He was also of opinion that the route selected for the road would not be such a one as to affird any advantage to the South.

Mr. Houston said that he was in favor of

having the eastern terminus at a point on the Mississippi opposite Memphis.

Mr. Iverson announced his intention to vote for the postponement, believing that there would be no concession on the part of members from the North, in either House of Congress, to have such a scheme as would be fair, just, and equal, to all sections of the Confederacy.

Mr. Green objected to the bill, because, while it

fixed the western terminus at San Francisco, eft the eastern terminus indefinite, intendin He was opposed to a Pacific railroad whose benefits should inure wholly to the North or to the South; but he was in favor of a road upon capital route, for the benefit of the whole

Mr. Wilson was in favor of the bill, but Mr. Wilson was in favor of the bill, but should vote for the postponement, on the ground that the revenue of the country is at the present time inadequate to meet the current expenditures, and, instead of embarking in a vast undertaking like this, the true policy of the Government should be to husband its resources.

Mr. Douglas said he had listened with deep

regret to the indications that this measure was to be defeated. He went on to show the importance of the work, and said that to postpone

after the next Presider tial election. If there was not time to consider the subject at a long session of Congress, it was it vain to think of taking it up at a short session. The the next long session will be onthe several taking it up at a short session. The the next lection, and all parties will want be matter postponed, for the incorning Admin. Testion to have the credit of it, jut as they did two years ago. This was a work of great in domain importance, and he hoped it would be loted upon during the present session.

Mr. Pell made a few remarks on the same Mr. Bell made a few remarks on the same

side of the mestion.

The question being t ken, the mg ion of Mr.
Benjamin was decided in the affi pative, as

follows:

Yeas—Messra. Bays rd, Benjam 2, Biggs,
Brown, Clark, Clay, C. llamer, Dix 2, Evans,
Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Hale, Hammand, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arka. sas. John. son of Tennessee, Mar in, Pearce, Jebastian, Slidell, Thomson of N. w Jersey, ade, and Wilson—25.

Wilson—25.

Nayo—Mesers. Allen Bell, Bigle., Bright, Broderick, Chandler, D. olittle, Doug vs., Fitch, Foot, Green, Gwin, Hen Jerson, Kenik dy, King, Polk, Pugh, Seward, Sin mone, Stnart rumbull, and Wright—22.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOL SE. 1 The committees were called for re orts of private nature, and a great many ills were thereby added to the at eady large the vate calendar. Among the numerous adverse reports, was one from the Judic ary Committee, against increasing the salaries of the Judices of the

increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Gourt.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohi, gave notice of a substitute for the Minneso a bill, proving, as a fundamental condition precedent to dimission, that the Constitution shall be referred back to a new Convention, in order to be mag to conform to the Constitution and laws of je United States, or replaced by a new one. The work of the Convention is the sproposed be submitted to the people for attification. The claim of Barclay & Livingsto and oth

ers to have refunded the duties paid goods destroyed by fire in New Yor, in 1845, was debated at conside able length by Mr. J. Cochrane of New York Mr. Stantos of Ohio, Monday, Ap il 12, 1858. -

SEN TE. The bill to supply de ciercies in fie appr priations for the service of the fiscal car end-ing the thirtieth of June eighteen by ared and fifty-eight, was made the special or are of the day, and was discussed upon sever amend-

The Senate Committee on Finance in report ing the bill as it passed he House, he ing recommended to disallow a appropriation made to defray the amount of extra contensation

to defray the amount of extra con ensation voted by the last House of Represents, wes to its employes and to those of preceding Congresses, a debate arose upon the propriety concurring with the amendment of the committee.

Mr. Biggs, of North Corolina, loved to amend the section authorizing this lowence Congress refuses to recognise the tome as a precedent for the future. The amendment of Mr. Biggs was carried, and the Senate decided in favor of allowing the appropriation. mr. Cameron then moved that the a me extra compensation be grant d to the employes of the Senate, but after a l rief debate tie motion

was withdrawn.

Mr. Hale next called up the ame; Iment of which he had given not ce at a previous day, and which is to the effect that no compact shall hereafter be made by an officer or ag int of the Government, except uneer a law at horizing the same, or under an appropriation adequate to its fulfilment, and rep aling so much of the act of May 1, 1820, as confers on the Quartermaster General an aut ority which exempte vance of this cautious and constitut nal provision. Mr. Hale enforced his amen ment on the ground of its evider, coaformit, with the ted States, as well as with the plains t princi-

ples of prudence.

The annual deficience bill was repidly as suming an ominous mignitude. P it a few years ago it was a novely, and now, i the single item of military expenditures, the longress of the United States was called to verse seven millions of dollars Jacon s' uppartme to This simple fact he thought sufficed to show that the estimates of the Department had cea d to be exact or reliable, and hat Congret, at the same time, had virtually abdicated supervision over the expendances of the Govern-

Without coming to any vote upon the amend-ment, the Senate proceeded, at half 1 at three o'clock, to hold an Executive session.

The Washington polic, bill was fur her considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Millson, of Virgini, proposed a mend-mend to raise only thirty men, but a sing the Secretary of the Interior power to inc same the number, provided the city raise an eq al force.

This was agreed to -81 to 44.

Mr. J. Cochrane, of Now York, the offered mr. J. Cochrane, of N.; w York, the offered an amendment providing for a Beard; if Police Commissioners, to consist of the Me or, District Attorney, and Marabal; the Boa d to appoint the subordinate officers and n n, with power to dismiss for cease shown and after trial. This was adopted -72 to 65.

A variety of additional amendme is were made, among them one providing that the officers and a small part of the men shall serve an

cers and a small part of the men shall serve on horseback.

The bill having now been amended o that it was impossible to recognise the original bill, the question was taken on the substitute proposed by Mr. Dodd, of New York, oviding for the election of four Rolice Commissioners, in such manner that two shall be commissioners, each of the political parties; and it we agreed to by a vote of 75 to 59, thus cutting a fall the previous amendments.

The bill was then reported to th House

with the amendment, and the previous juestion was moved and seconde !, when (at jut half past four o'clock) the House adjourne MR. DORRIT, THE FATH IR OF THE & IRSHAL-

SEA, OUTDONE!—About | welve mont| | since, a fire occurred at a house in Prince street, Rotherhithe, the owner leing a Mr. Clark. The walls of the premises, with were left standing after the fire, having he en condemned a few days since as dangaron to the demned a few days since as dangerou to the public safety, the commissioners of p lice directed a summons to issue, calling u on the owner to show cause, in the usual man er, why the building should not be pulled do a. On Monday the legal service of this summ as was attempted, when the officer was informed that Mr. Clark had been inca-cerated in prison during the last forty years, for contempt of court, in proceedings instituted against him at court, in proceedings instituted agains, him at that period, and was referred to his so citors, Messrs. Terry, Watson, & Co., Yorkshi s.

Balzac used to lie excessively. One day he Balzac used to lie excessively. One day he was walking along the Benlevard Hom nartre, with two servant girls on his art.a, t en he came across two of his friends—Het al and Laurent. He quitted the women freci tately, and, running to his friends, said to the particular to the two archduchesses, who have come to faring in disguise, and whom Metternich has taked in the capital to. Ht.sh!" ind rith a liar!" show the capital to. Htsh!" ind mysterious sign he disappeared. "Yhat said Hetzel. "What the devil did he le women for?" "Simply," replied the other, "to tell them that we are two princes of the

blood, his intimate friends," LUTHER'S OPINION OF MESIC. - " Musi. " Martin Luther, "is one of the fairest at glorious gifts of God, to which Sstan ter enemy; for it removes from the he rt the weight of sorrows and the faccinistion of evil thoughts. Music is a kind and gentle sort of discipline; it refines the passions and in proves the understanding. Even the diasont ice of unskilful fiddlers serves to set off the harms of true melody, as white is made mospicuous by the opposition of black, who love music are gentle and honest i tempers. I always loved music," adds "and would not, for a great matter, be the little skill which I possess in the ar

STORY OF A Dog .- A few evenings si ce, as the play of "Jessie Vere" was being per rmed at Woolwich Theatre, and when a acens in the third act had been reached, in which a "tesrific struggle" for the possession of a child takes place between the fond mother a d two "there are the control of the control it until "hired ruffians," a large Newfoundlan dog, given to Mr. Brown during Mr. Lawrence's term South.

This is item number five, to refresh the memory of Lewis Cass.

"These, it would seem, are quite enough to convict Mr. Cass of falsehood, or of the grossest ignorance; but we have one more instance, which we wish especially noted. In 1854, a passport was granted to John Remond, a colored citizen of Salem, Massachusetts, by William L. Marcy, Secratary of State under President Franklin Pierce; Mr. Remond has this passport in his possession."

Are we then to believe that the new practic is a personal matter with Mr. Case, in obedience perhaps, to his prejudice against the colored race, or is it, what he denies, in accordance with The Conference Committee has already had several sessions, and thus far (Tuesday) to no and the direct result of the Dred Scott decision purpose. There is at present no prospect of an agreement between the Senate and the House It is very certain that this Administration has established a new rule. Preceding ones even that of Mr. Pierce—granted passports to colored people, but this refuses, and refuses en princi-ple. not, we think, because the Administration would not willingly consent to a genuine compromise, but because such a compromise cannot be successful, and if it must be defeated, it may as

It is bad enough, mean enough, to deny the fair demand of a citizen of a sovereign State, because of his color, but still worse, still meaner, to justify the act by a misstatement of facts.

THE "SOUTH" UPON KANSAS.

The Richmond South evidently does not like the request of the Senate for a committee of conference upon its Kansas bill. It says : "The refusal of the House to recede from its "The refusal of the House to recede from its amendment puts a stop to any further action upon the bill to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, unless the Senate is prepared to make some degrading concession. To this we have no idea it will be driven. It had matured a just formula for the admission of new States. This has been rejected. Any overtures for accommodation should therefore come from those who have so far done nothing, but object to everything."

Perhaps the appointment by the House of committee will satisfy the South that the Senate has not humiliated itself, or that may depend entirely upon the final result. But the South is comforted:

"But we must remind those who have struck

"But we must remind those who have struck this deadly blow at the interests of their section, that whilst a victory achieved by courage and conduct is an honor, a conquest achieved by the desertion and betrayal of a common banner is an indelible infamy.

"If this be a contest of principle, then we have conquered. The Democratic party and the South have carried all they had contended for. Their opponents have abandoned all they claimed. The Black Republicans have abandoned their restrictions upon Slavery. They have gone over to the doctrine of have abandoned their restrictions upon his-very. They have gone over to the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. But what do such ene-mies care for principle? They wish to divide the Democracy, and prolong the agitation. Their object is attained. They have excluded Kansas from the Union. They wish to keep her shivering in uncertainty until the election of 1860. Kausas cannot recede or advance She has already a Constitution endorsed by President and a large majority of the Fed Senate. They can recognise no other, so long as that subsists. The question will be still open. Kansas will still 'bleed' until the elec-tion of a Black Republican shall stop the hem. orrhage, or re-open it upon some more vital

The closing paragraphs of the leader from which we quote, indicate that the Disunion clique are somewhat despondent. Notwithstanding the refusal of the House to pass the Lecompton bill, no Southern member has vacated his seat, and no Southern State has withmen can claim that he has not seen the terrible draws from the Union. Says the South:

we have no concessions or compromises to offer. We have in good faith labored to bring the controversy to a close. We have not been met is a corresponding spirit by those who desire to break down the Democratic party at any cost of the result of the approvement the Apollitionists shall revel in the power from which they have been long and justly excluded—perhaps, when slave representation shall be re-pealed, when the Federal Judiciary shall have pealed, when the Federal Judiciary sum has been apportioned according to population, and all the offices, honors, and contracts, of the Federal Government, shall be bestowed solely upon those who deny and denounce the South— there may then be found virtue and courage enough amongst us to strike for our rights, as our fathers did before us.

"But from the indication of six Southern

Representatives abandoning the South in dangerous and critical moment, and lending their aid to the direct enemies, we have fear for the future. Commanded by sectional fanati-cism and tyranny, betrayed by sycophants and spies, perhaps we shall be found, when the day of trial arrives, unequal to our duty, and fit only to be slaves."

THE TRACT SOCIETY .- The next annual meeting of this time-honored institution is antici pated with a great deal of anxiety by its friends. A great struggle is to take place between the Pro Slavery and Anti-Slavery members. The latter will not longer consent that the Society shall refuse to print a line against one of the shall refuse to print a line against one of the evils of Slavery at the South. The test will be in the appointment of a new Publishing Committee or the retention of the old Committee or the retention of the old Committee. mittee, or the retention of the old Committee.

The Pro Slavery friends of the Society are opposed to publishing anything against Slavery such a book shall bear. We could point to mittee, or the retention of the old Committee. or its evils, and both parties are so much in collections where poetical feeling seems to have earnest, that the prospect is that a disunion of been almost lost sight of; and not merely some the Society will take place, whatever may be its of the choral gems of devotional lyrics have

A New Home.—The Union announces offi cially that Surveyor General Calhoun is to have a new home. Owing to the condition of the Surveyor's health, we suppose, the climate of Nebraska Territory is recommended to him by the President. He will return-not to Kan-Ministers at the Court of St. James. In 1834, a passport was granted by the then Secretary of State, Mr. ———, to Robert Purvis and his wife, colored persons, residing in Philadelphis, in the regular form, and certifying that they were citizens of the United States. This passport was obtained through Rebert Vaux, E:q., and was granted without any objection on the part of the Department of State; and it was used by Mr. Purvis, and respected as much as any passport ever granted to a white man. This is one item for Mr. Cass's consideration.

"In 1836, a passport was granted by Mr. as-but to Nebraska. He is still to be Surveyor General of Kansas, it seems, for the Union remarks, " This latter site, being immediately on the Missouri river, is more acceptable than the present location of the office in the interior of Kansas!" Does the Union mean that "the the people of Kansas? And would it not have been as well to give the reason for this strange procedure; which is, that Mr. Calhoun's conduct Kansas has been such, that he is afraid to go back among his old neighbors?

AN EXCHANGE.-The Richmond South, which Southern States from the free States of the Union, has a new plan which, if it were adopted, we presume would pacify the Fire Esters, and they would remain inside the much-abused Union. The South proposes that New England maica. It says :

Minister at the Court of St. James, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, through the Secretary of Legation, John C. B. Davis, a regular passport such as is issued to any applicant having a right to claim it, and this passport also certifies that Mr. Brown is a citizen of the United States. This is item number three for Mr. Caea.

"It may be objected that this was not a case of issuing a passport from the State Department; this is true, but it must be remembered that the Foreign Minister derives all his power from our Government, acts wholly under the orders and authority of the State Department, and is its representative abroad; no document issued by him has any force, without it derives it from the State Department, and for his passports the United States Government is responsible. Besides this, we wish to state here an important fact bearing upon this subject. Since the incoming of the Buchapan Administration, Mr. Dallas, our Minister to London, has been notified not to issue any more such passports to "No doubt drest Britain will be delighted to take New England to her embrace, for the accession will round off her North American possessions in a manner to satisfy both the political and military exigencies of the empire. The United States Government may avail itself of this desire on the part of Great Britain for a connection with New England, to relieve the Confederacy, on advantageous terms, of an obnoxious and infectious member. Here is the lower such, for instance, as in German is Knapp's our Bouharn border, for which we may exchange the bleak and sterile provinces of New England. Under American rule, the lapse of a few years would suffice to rectors all its original wealth and beauty. It is already stocked with negroes, and nothing is wanting but the sway of a master to convert them into useful instruments of civilisation. New England for Jamaics; will nobody propose the exchange?"

"Ho doubt Great Britain will be delighted to take New England to her embrace, for the accession will round of her North American possessions in a manner to satisfy both the political and military exigencies of the empire. The United States Government may avail itself of this desire on the part of Great Britain for a connection with New England, to relieve the Confederacy, on advantageous terms, of an obnoxious and infectious member. Here is the Confederacy, on advantageous terms, of an obnoxious and infectious member. Here is the loss of the empire. We have not any very extensive collections of the instruments of thought and stage of this character with the political section in the England of Jamaics, therefore, of the insertion of the instrument of the desired of the abdomen of McNulty, in dicting a very serious wound. He was immediately arrested by those energies dictions and Harrover, of the fifth ward police, and then before Justice Donn, and, after a hear-ing, was committed to jail, alt the examination, which such that the examination of the Minnel of "No doubt Great Britain will be delighte

proves conclusively that Mr. Cass well knew that such had been the practice, and hence his statement in his letter to Senator Wilson is flatly contradicted by his own previous action. Let Mr. Cass consider and explain this item

The Bebieb.

Children. A Tale Dedicated New York: Robert Carrier & Brothers. 1858. Passing Clouds; or, Love Conquering Evil. New Robert Carrier & Brothers. 1858. Both for sale by W. Battantyne, Washington, D. C.

These two volumes, the former a large due lecimo of 408 pages, and the other a 16mo of 292 pages, are meant especially for children and youth, and we can scarcely doubt will be eagerly read by thousands. As to the larger one, the publishers say, on an accompanying slip of paper,
"Of this exquisite volume, more than thirty
editions have been printed in London in a very brief period. Encouraged by this extraordinary sale, we have had twenty fine illustrations engraved for it, from designs by Birket, Foster, and other eminent English artists, and now present it at the remarkably low price of one dol-

The illustrations are indeed beautiful and ap propriate to a tale (rather a series of sketches) ten with such tasts, and so fitted to awaken deep interest, and, withal, one so salutary, in the breasts of the young. We wish equal care had been taken in the typographical execution Probably the copy before us is a sort of rejected one, and not intended for usual sale, and other one, and not intended for usual sale, and other copies may not be so marred; but there are too many missing and broken letters and defective impressions for so good a book, and we cannot in honesty avoid referring to the fact. The death of the so-called tale is to show how children, not only of the rich or those in moderate circumstances, but even the very poor, may minister to the wants and afford relief amid

their trials to such as are poorer or any wise needing aid. These families, parents and children, of a Squire at the Hall, a well-to-do farmer, and a shop-keeper, dependent on his small sales for support, are the most prominent as such, though interlinked are various other families and persons, whose history and characters are finely sketched, giving beautiful portrait ures of humble faith, patience, hope, and other Christian virtues, amid scenes adverse or proserous. The chain grows longer and brighter, as we turn page after page, all ending in re-wards that gladden the reader's heart, while he imagines himself looking on and joining in the marriage festivities of Jem and Patience, and the welcome home of the young Squire and his bride. There are incidents and scenes of touching pathos, and pictures of quiet beauty or homely ease and unpretending virtue, which so glide in, and take their place one after another, that we hardly know whether to wish to linger or press forward in the perusal. There might have been somewhat more condensation n the general reflections or description, but, as a whole, there is little on this account to censure The aim is to depict the ministries and rewards of true charity or love to our fellow men, in bedience to the command of our Father in Heaven, and show what childhood and youth can do in thus working for God. Many useful ions, too, of economy and prudence, of wise and tender regard for the feelings of others, are incidentally taught, and thus the volume is full of beautiful and all-important instruction. Parents and children alike may read it, and learn from its wholesome counsels.

The second of the volumes, "Passin Clouds," &c., belongs to "Carter's Fireside Library," and deserves its place. In some respects, we prefer it to the other. It is neatly if not even better. It is not stated whether it is a reprint of an English tale or of American authorship, but, from some of its characteristics. we judge it to belong to the former class. There interest on the character of Emily Harold, and the mode in which she gains her trinmphs of

love and wips her way amid difficulties, with the blessed results of her perseverance, not only on her own happiness in future life, but also on the envious Isabel Darton and wrong-tempered Ann Dawson, presenting at every step in the progress of the tele a new illustration of the duty inculcated, makes the story one of great excellence. The spirit it sets forth of the reliance on the Saviour's merits, and the earnest piety it breathes, the transitions of sorrow and joy, its sweet and loyely unbudding and outblooming tenderness, as when Willie and Lidia are the objects of kindness and affection. Isabel's injustice, confession, and reparation, all throw

Carier & Brothers, 1858. For sale by W. Ballantyne, Washington, D. 6

There are, propably, hardly any two person who would sgree as to the number, quality, or been ignored, but, worse still, others have been most barbarously murdered, as we might say, in order better to suit some real or fancied defact in doctrinal views, or otherwise; and thus an author's lines are so travestied that he could scarcely know his own work-at least, would feel quite unwilling to acknowledge that which was palmed off on the public under his name. There is often a great disregard of the object for which a piece of devotional poetry is writ-ten or adapted. It makes much difference whether lines are intended or suited for choral or congregational singing, or indeed to be sung at all. Some pieces are not of that sort of metre that they can well be so used in church music. Thes, again, there are varieties of hymns which are needed or tolerated only in times of revival, or a peculiar glow of devotional spirit—and, though answering for the lecture room, or meeting for social prayer and praise, have no claim to a place in a hymn-book for

The author of this book is Miss Warner already known by her "Wide, Wide World." "Queechy," and, later still, the arrangement of Scripture under different heads or titles, after the plan of Locke's Commonplace Book of the Union. The South proposes that New England be given up to England, in exchange for Jato furnish a collection of hymns for church ase, but rather for individual devotional ex

no one will doubt. How many in their lone ment of the dispute over the Lecompton Conright of trial by jury is rendered inviolate in all eases whatsoever. No man can be deprived of

most involuntarily find their thoughts running | ters granted by that instrument to bridge com forth in these expressed states of mind so prepared for them! How many on the dying bed have calmly resigned their spirits back to God and their Redeemer, while the words of a hymn, with or without music, of Cowper, Watts, or some favorite author, has been on the mind, and breathing over their souls a sweet and subduing power. Any one who thus enters, and, amid the trials of life, or at the bedside of the dying, may be envied so gentle and blessed a ministry of love. We can scarcely doubt the volume before us may be so used, and have for it testimonies thus to be desired

Extracts from the Manual for the Patriotic Volunteer of active service in regular or irregular war. By Hugh

This little volume was compiled for the use of patriots in the old world and in the new. When Kansas was likely to become the theatre of a bloody war, this volume was scattered in that Territory, to instruct its people in the art of self-defence. It is a volume which should be conned by the citizens of every free country. for the people should know how to maintain their liberties, if need be, by the sword. Col. Forbes had a long experience in the Italian war against the French and Austrians, and is otherwise exceedingly well fitted to prepare such a volume. It is for sale by W. H. Tinron. Centre street, New York.

WASHINGTON ITEMS

As it is everywhere understood that the Administration will endeavor soon to change its programme, by substituting Cuba for Kansas. anything which indicates is policy upon the aunexation of Caba is important. We extract the following from the States:

"Supposing it to be the policy of the United States to acquire Cuba. the question will arise, how it can be done. Not by war; because, as Slidell says, the Cubans, though for the most part in favor of annexation to the United States, would not hazard a war for its accomplishment. "The obstacle to the purchase and peaceful

annexation of Cubs is that the negotiation is not to be, made with Cubs and the Cubsus, but with the old Spanish monarchy, whose pride and prejudices are arrayed against any aliena-tion of this jewel of her crown.

"The interests of many classes of the Spanish

people—agriculturists, merchants, and nobles—are identified with the preservation of Cuba; and the Island was never more prosperous than at present, and has never yielded a larger rev-enue to the Crown, nor yielded larger emblu-ments to the Spaniards, who engross all its civil

and other offices.

"But, viewing the situation of affairs in Europe, it is plain that a convulsion might occur, in which Spain might become involved, and at the same time render it a matter of policy and necessity with the Spanish Government t assent to the independence of Cuba, receiving from the United States such compensation for the loss of revenues from the Island as might be agreed upon. By such a mode of proceeding, a number of difficulties would be avoided. Span-ish dignity would be more easily reconciled to an acknowledgment of the independence of Cuba than to its sale to a foreign Power : and the Creoles themselves, as we know, object to a transfer of themselves and property to the United States Government, like so many goods and chattels, for a pecuniary equivalent. "Cuba, when independent, might, and no doubt would, naturally ask annexation to the

United States, and voluntarily assume the bur-den of whatever debt the United States might incur in the negotiation with Spain for Cuban

Senator Wilson recently applied at the State Department for a passport for D. J. S. Rock, a colored citizen of Boston, and received the following reply from the Secretary: "DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 2, 1858.
"SIR: I have had the honor to receive your note of vesterday, with its accompanimenta. the practice of the Department to issue any other paper than passports to persons going abroad from this country. A passport, being a certificate of citizenship, has never since the foundation of the Government been granted to persons of color. No change in this respect has taken place in consequence of the decision of the Dred Scott case. Returning the enclosure the Dred Scott case. Returning the enclosure in your letter, I have the honor to be sir, your bedient servant, Lewis Cass. "Hon. Henry Wilson, Senate Chamber."

James A. Powers has been convicted of mur der in the first degree, for killing Edward A. Lutts, on Pennsylvania avenue last December. The Star says: "The convicted man, a Baltimorean, was

bar keeper at the National Hotel in this city, when that house was under the management of a charm over the little tale, which ought to make it a favorise in many a family circle and Sabbath school.

Hymns of the Charch Militant. New York: Robert

When that nouse was under the management of Mr. Dexter, and in that position became well known to hundreds outside of the class of associates, affiliation with whom led him into habits resulting in the commission of the crime for which he is to forfeit his life to the offended by the company of the characteristic of the class of associates, affiliation with whom led him into habits resulting in the commission of the crime for the characteristic of the class of associates, affiliation with whom led him into habits resulting in the commission of the crime for the characteristic of the class of associates, affiliation with whom led him into habits resulting in the commission of the crime for the characteristic of the class of associates, affiliation with whom led him into habits resulting in the commission of the crime for the characteristic of the class of associates, affiliation with whom led him into habits resulting in the commission of the crime for the characteristic of the class of associates, affiliation with whom led him into habits resulting in the commission of the crime for the characteristic of the class of associates, affiliation with whom led him into habits resulting in the commission of the crime for the characteristic of the class of associates, affiliation with whom led him into habits resulting in the commission of the characteristic of the class of associates, affiliation with whom led him into habits resulting in the commission of the characteristic of the class of associates and the commission of the characteristic of the characteristi law. The testimony clearly proved him guilty of a premeditated and cold-blooded murder, and we take it for granted that efforts to save him from the full measure of the law's punish-ment will be labor thrown away. It is there-fore the duty of his friends at once to set about the task of aiding to prepare him to stand face to face with the victim he sent unprepared out of the world, before the Final Judge af all."

The appointment of a committee of confer nce in the House, last week, on the Kansas bill, took many members and others by surprise. The Anti-Lecompton Democrats, however, learned, from a caucus they hold on Wednesday morning, that a few of their nember were resolved upon the appointment of the commit

tee. The Anti-Lecompton Democrats who voted for the committee were Mr. English of Indiana, Messre. Hall and Pendleton of Ohio. and Owen Jones of Pennsylvania. The Speak er's vote was necessary to carry the measure, but it is understood that two other Anti-Lecompton Democrats were ready to vote for the onference, if their votes were needed. The States of Saturday says:

"Yesterday evening, Michael Donovan, who resides in Swampoodle, imbibed too much whisky, and got the ferocious idea into his brain of splitting some one's head open; and, to carry it out, he grasped an axe, and inflicted a most dangerous wound on his wife's head, nearly splitting it open. He was arrested by officers McHenry and Irving, and committed for trial. The recovery of the woman is some-

Here is another case, illustrating the condition of the city:

"Yesterday afternoon, about half past two o'clock, a wanton assault was made by a man named John White, upon one Michael McNulty, at the depot. White came up to Martin Duncan and McNulty, who were about leaving for Baltimore, and asked the latter to 'stand treat.' He refused; whereupon White drew a large pocket knife, and plunged it into the left side of the abdomen of McNulty, inflicting a very serious wound. He was immediately arrested by those energetic officers, Nash and Harrover, of the fifth ward police, and taken before Justice Donn, and, after a hearing, was committed to jail, in default of \$1,000 bail. At the examination, White acknowledged the knife shown to be his, but stated that he was not the man who committed the deed, and "Yesterday afternoon, about half pe

panies, banks, &c .- all Lecompton concerns which, if the Constitution is accepted, will have vested rights which cannot be taken from then except at their own price. Mr. Dimmick, of Pa., a Lecompton Demo

erat, is very ill, and his life is considered to he in danger.

It is thought that the Administration will at tempt to get the Minnesota bill through the House before final action is taken upon the Kansas question. This will give them two more votes.

KANSAS NEWS.

The Kansas correspondent of the New York Post, under date of April 5, writes as follows "The Constitutional Convention completes business, and adjourned Saturday afternoon after a session of eleven days. The Constitution framed is believed to be equal, in all desirable respects, to that of any State in the Union. It is exceedingly liberal in its provisions, and will, I doubt not, be ratified by an almost unanimous

vote of the people.
"By the Constitution, as adopted, all male citizens over twenty-one years of age, who have resided three months in the Territory and ten days in the precinct where they may offer their ballots, are entitled to vote on its ratification or rejection. As concerns the question of negro suffrage, which, for a time, proved quite an apple of discord in the Convention, a compromise was finally effected, by which it was agreed and so stated in the Constitution, that the first General Assembly might submit it to the per ple, at the next succeeding general election, in the shape of an amendment, which, if adopted will thenceforth form a part of the Constitu

"The only other clause of the Constitution special interest to your Eastern readers is that which declares that 'there shall be no Slavery in this State, and no involuntary servitude, ex cept for crime, whereof the party shall have beet duly convicted.' It will be seen that this lan guage is peculiarly felicitons, inasmuch as i recognises the proper but seldom explicitle stated distinction between the condition of crim inals and that of persons whose only offence

consists of a sable complexion.

"At a caucus of delegates and citizens, held
Saturday evening, the Free-State Central Committee were instructed to call a Convention of the Free-State party to assemble at Topeka either on the 21st or 28th of this month, t pominate State officers under the Constitutio just framed, to be voted for on the day that the atter is submitted to the people, i. c., the third Tuesday in May.

"The Hon. Henry J. Adams, it is understood

will head the ticket as Governor, but who will compose the remainder is, I believe, as yet un-"I am enabled to post your readers as con

cerns the progamme decided upon by the Free-State leaders in relation to the pending struggle. If the Lecompton Constitution be defeated in Congress, of course the way is open and clear, and needs no telling; but in case of its passage, the Free-State officers elected under it will be requested in the name of the people to step one side, and make way for that of Leavenworth. they accede to the request, they being by Calhoun's decision in a majority, well and good. Lecompton will fall through. If they manifest a disinclination to withdraw in favor of the Leavenworth Government, as is barely possible, though not probable, they will be forced into sub mission, while the work of establishing the peo-ple's Government will progress. Should the Gov ernor elect under Lecompton, Frank Marshall call upon the President to furnish a force to put down the 'rebellion,' and the Administration respond to the demand, there will be no backing down from the programme, the Free State leaders being firmly, and I believe justly, of the opinion, that the people are prepared to support their stand in defence of their rights

The Leavenworth correspondent of the Louis Republican says that a letter was in cir. culation for signatures, assuring General Calhoun of his safety against personal violence, in case he shall return to reopen the Surveyor General's office. Mayor Adams is among the signers. The State Central Committee had i sued a call for a Delegate Convention to nomi nate officers under the Leavenworth Constitu The sense of the people will be taken as t who shall be the United States Senators

The dispatches from St. Louis in respect to the action of the Kansas Constitutional Con vention on the negro question was not correct The Convention took no action on the question, but gave to all citizens the right to vote without undertaking to make an issue with the Supreme Court, as to how black a man must be to forfeit the right of citizenship. The location of the State Capital is referred separately to the people, the town which has a majority of votes to be the capital; and if no town has a majority, the Legislature decides. The Constitution is to be votted upon by the people on the third

Tuesday of May.

Judge Lecompte is holding court at Lecom ton. In one week, he dismissed from the docket 150 of the suits instituted against Free-State men for the purposes of persecution. Most of hese indictments were for the highest crimes. such as murder, arson, robbery, and the like. The notorious Dr. Stringfellow, almost the last of the old guard of Pro-Slavery Democracy. has left the Territory, and gone home to Vir

The Washington correspondent of the N. J

Times writes: "Calhoun has entered into the most solemn engagement to give to the Free State men of Kansas the whole Legislature, with the excep-tion of four members, and to lay before that body the returns for State officers. If Mr. Calhoun can be trusted, these promises certainly settle the whole question, and Kansas will i six months be an antiquated word. The Free State men assert and believe that not a single man of the opposite party was legally elected to any legislative or executive office.

"A change is said to have occurred in the re

lations of the President with Mr. Calhoun. The latter has been advised to hasten back to Kansas, and resume the duties of his office. The President has declined to entertain his argent application for another appointment, and I learn has declined to see him. For one, I think it safest to doubt the sincerity both of Mr. Cal houn and the Administration in these matters In reference to the President, it is prematur to ascribe to him a change of policy towards parties in Kansas, when his official act in that connection was to turn out Mr. Dennis, the Marshal of the Territory, because he had refus-ed to connive at the Oxford and Shawnee frauds, and has appointed in his place one Winston of Virginia, notorious for his connection with Brockett, the murderer of Bailey, and other characters the most criminal and turbulent in the whole Territory. This last act of the Present is one of the worst he has performed in this bloody Kansas drama, and i with the appointment of Emory, the murderer of Phillips, and his toleration in office of Clarke, the murderer of Barbour."

The New Kansas Constitution We received yesterday evening, from the office of the Quindaro Chindowan, two copies of the

of the Quindaro Chindowan, two copies of the new Kansas Constitution. The document is too long for publication in our columns to-day, but we shall hereafter present some of its most important sections. Meanwhile we will state a few of the most prominent points of interest to be found in the instrument. The "ordinance" provides for the applica-tion of the public lands to be received from

Congress for railraod purposes to the construc-tion of four lines of railroad—one across north Kansas, westwardly; one across central Kansas, westwardly; one across south Kansas, west-wardly; and one across the State from north to touth. The termini of these roads is left to be determined in the future. A liberal portion of the public lands is applied to the creation of a common school fund. The bill of rights is fully up to high-water mark, being copied in many parts from the old Virginia bill of rights of 1776.